

THI

THIME. *n. f.* [*thymus*, Lat. *thym*, Fr.] A fragrant herb from which the bees are supposed to draw honey. This should be written *thyme*, which see.

Fair marigolds, and bees alluring *thyme*. *Spenser.*
THIN. *adj.* [*thin*, Saxon; *thunur*, Islandick; *dunn*, Dutch.]

1. Not thick.
Beat gold into *thin* plates, and cut it into wires. *Exod.*

2. Rare; not dense.
The hope of the ungodly is like *thin* froth, that is blown away with the wind. *Wisd. v. 14.*

In the day when the air is more *thin*, the found pierceth better; but when the air is more thick, as in the night, the found spendeth and spreadeth abroad less. *Bacon.*

Understand the fame
Of fish within their wat'ry residence;
Not hither funnion'd, since they cannot change
Their element, to draw the *thinner* air. *Milton.*

The waters of Boristhenes are *thin* and ight, that they swim upon the top of the stream of the river Hypanis. *More.*

To warm new milk pour any alkali, the liquor will remain at rest, though it appear somewhat *thinner*. *Arbutnot.*

3. Not close; separate by large spaces.
He pleas'd the *thin* and bathful audience
Of our well-meaning, frugal ancestors. *Reform.*

Thou art weak, and full of art is he;
Else how could he that host seduce to sin,
Whose fall has left the heav'nly nation *thin*? *Dryden.*

Northward, beyond the mountains we will go,
Where rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow,
Thin herbage in the plains, and fruitless fields,
The sand no gold, the mine no silver yields. *Dryden.*

Thin on the tow'rs they stand; and ev'n those few,
A feeble, fainting, and dejected crew. *Dryden.*

Has ravag'd more than half the globe; and fees
Mankind grown *thin* by his destructive sword. *Addison.*

4. Not closely compacted or accumulated.
Seven *thin* ears blasted with the east wind sprung up. *Gen.*

Remove the swelling epithets, thick laid
As vanish on a harlot's cheek; the rest
Thin frown with ought of profit or delight. *Milton.*

Thin leaved arbut hazle-graffs receives,
And planes huge apples bear that bore but leaves. *Dryden.*

5. Exile; small.
I hear the groans of ghosts;
Thin, hollow sounds, and lamentable screams. *Dryden.*

6. Not coarse; not gross in substance.
Not abounding.
Spain is *thin* frown of people, by reason of the sterility of the soil and the natives being exhausted in such vast territories as they possess. *Bacon.*

Ferrara is very large, but extremely *thin* of people. *Addison.*

8. Not fat; not bulky; lean; slim; slender.
A slim *thin* gutted fox made a hard shift to wriggle his body into a hen-roost, and when he had stuffed his guts well, the hole was too little to get out again. *L'Estrange.*

THIN. *adv.* Not thickly.
Fame is the spur, that the clear spirit doth raise,
That last infirmity of noble mind,
To scorn delights, and live laborious days;
But the fair guerdon when we hope to find,
And think to burst out into sudden blaze,
Comes the blind fury with the' abhorred fiers,
And lieth the *thin* spun life. *Milton.*

A country gentlewoman, if it be like to rain, goes not abroad *thin* clad. *Locke.*

To THIN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To make thin or rare; not to thicken.
The serum of the blood is neither acid nor alkaline: oil of vitriol thickens, and oil of tartar *thins* it a little. *Arbutnot.*

2. To make less close or numerous.
The bill against root and branch never passed till both houses were sufficiently *thinned* and overawed. *King Charles.*

T' unload the branches, or the leaves to *thin*
That suck the vital moisture of the vine. *Dryden.*

'Tis Cæsar's sword has made Rome's senate little,
And *thin'd* its ranks. *Addison's Cato.*

3. To attenuate.
The vapours by the solar heat
Thin'd and exhal'd rise to their airy seat. *Blackmore.*

THINLY. *adv.* [from *thin*.] Not thickly; not closely; not densely; not numerously.
It is commonly opinioned, that the earth was *thinly* inhabited before the flood. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi.*

THINE, pronoun. [*thin*, Gothick; *thin*, Saxon; *dijn*, Dutch.] Belonging or relating to thee; the pronoun possessive of thou. It is used for *thy* when the substantive is divided from it: as, *this is thy house; thine is this house; this house is thine.*

Thou hast her, France; let her be *thine*, for we have no such daughter. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*

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THINK. *n. f.* [*ding*, Saxon; *ding*, Dutch.]

1. Whatever is; not a person. A general word.
Do not you chide; I have a *thing* for you.
—You have a *thing* for me?
It is a common *thing*—
—Ha?
—To have a foolish wife.

The great master he found busy in packing up his *things* against his departure. *Shakspeare. Othello.*

The remnant of the meat-offering is a *thing* most holy. *Knolly's Hist. of the Turks.*

Says the master, you devour the same *things* that they would have eaten, mice and all. *Lev. ii. 3.*

A *thing* by neither man or woman priz'd,
And scarcely known enough to be despis'd. *Dryden.*

I should blush to own so rude a *thing*,
As it is to shun the brother of my king. *Dryden.*

Wicked men, who understand any *thing* of wisdom, may see the imprudence of worldly and irreligious courses. *Tillotson.*

2. It is used in contempt.
I have a *thing* in prose, begun above twenty-eight years ago, and almost finished: it will make a four shilling volume. *Swift.*

3. It is used of persons in contempt, or sometimes with pity.
See, sons, what *things* you are! how quickly nature falls to revolt, when gold becomes her object?
For this the foolish over-careful fathers
Have broke their sleeps with thoughts, their brains with care. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

Never any *thing* was so unbred as that odious man. *Congr.*

The poor *thing* sigh'd, and with a blessing express'd with the utmost vehemence turned from me. *Addison.*

4. It is used by *Shakspeare* once in a sense of honour.
I lov'd the maid I married; never man
Sigh'd truer breath: but that I see thee here,
Thou noble *thing*! more dances my wrapt heart. *Shakspeare.*

To THINK. *v. n.* preter. *thought*. [*thantgan*, Gothick; *thencean*, Saxon; *dencken*, Dutch.]

1. To have ideas; to compare terms or things; to reason; to cogitate; to perform any mental operation.
Thinking, in the propriety of the English tongue, signifies that sort of operation of the mind about its ideas, wherein the mind is active; where it, with some degree of voluntary attention, considers any thing.

What am I? or from whence? for that I am
I know, because I *think*; but whence I came,
Or how this frame of mine began to be,
What other being can disclose to me? *Dryden.*

Those who perceive dully, or retain ideas in their minds ill, will have little matter to *think* on. *Locke.*

It is an opinion that the soul always *thinks*, and that it has the actual perception of ideas in itself constantly, and that actual *thinking* is as inseparable from the soul, as actual extension is from the body. *Locke.*

These are not matters to be slightly and superficially *thought* upon. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

His experience of a good prince must give great satisfaction to every *thinking* man. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. To judge; to conclude; to determine.
Let them marry to whom they *think* best; only to their father's tribe shall they marry. *Num. xxxvi. 6.*

I fear we shall not find
This long desired king such as was *thought*. *Daniel.*

3. To intend.
Thou *thought'st* to help me, and such thanks I give,
As one near death to those that wish him live. *Shakspeare's*

4. To imagine; to fancy.
Something since his coming forth is *thought* of, which imports the kingdom so much fear and danger,
That his return was most requir'd. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*

Edmund, I *think*, is gone,
In pity of his misery, to dispatch
His nighted life. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*

We may not be startled at the breaking of the exterior earth; for the face of nature hath provoked men to *think* of and observe such a thing. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Those who love to live in gardens, have never *thought* of contriving a winter garden. *Spektator, N^o. 477.*

5. To muse; to meditate.
You pine, you languish, love to be alone,
Think much, speak little, and in speaking sigh. *Dryden.*

6. To recollect; to observe.
We are come to have the warrant.
—Well *thought* upon; I have it here about me. *Shakspeare.*

Think upon me, my God, for good, according to all that I have done. *Neh. v. 19.*

7. To judge; to conclude.
If your general acquaintance be among ladies, provided they have no ill reputation, you *think* you are safe. *Swift.*

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Still the work was not complete,
When Venus *thought* on a deceit. *Swift's Miscel.*

The opinions of others whom we know and *think* well of are no ground of assent. *Locke.*

8. To consider; to doubt.
Any one may *think* with himself, how then can any thing live in Mercury and Saturn. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To THINK. *v. a.*
1. To imagine; to image in the mind; to conceive.
Royal Lear,
Whom I have ever honour'd as my king,
And as my patron *thought* on in my prayer. *Shakspeare. 1 Cor. xiii. 5.*

2. To believe; to esteem.
Me *thought* I saw the grave where Laura lay. *Sidney.*

Me *thin* est the running of the foremost is like that of Ahimaz. *Milton.*

3. To *think* much. To grudge.
He *thought* not much to clothe his enemies. *Milton.*

4. To *think* scorn. To disdain.
He *thought* scorn to lay hands on Mordecai alone. *Ezra. iii.*

THINKER. *n. f.* [from *think*.] One who thinks in a certain manner.
No body is made any thing by hearing of rules, or laying them up in his memory; practice must settle the habit: you may as well hope to make a good musician by a lecture in the art of music, as a coherent *thinker*, or strict reasoner, by a set of rules. *Locke.*

If a man had an ill-favoured nose, deep *thinkers* would impute the cause to the prejudice of his education. *Swift.*

THINKING. *n. f.* [from *think*.] Imagination; cogitation; judgment.
He put it by once; but, to my *thinking*, he would fain have had it. *Shakspeare. Julius Cæsar.*

If we did think,
His contemplations were above the earth,
And fix'd on spiritual objects, he should fill
Dwell in his musings; but I am afraid
His *thinkings* are below the moon, nor worth
His serious considering. *Shakspeare. Henry VIII.*

I heard a bird so sing,
Whose music, to my *thinking*, pleas'd the king. *Shakspeare.*

I was a man, to my *thinking*, very likely to get a rich widow. *Addison's Guard. N. 97.*

THINLY. *n. f.* [from *thin*.]
1. Not thickly.
2. Not closely; not numerously.

It is opinioned, that the earth was *thinly* inhabited before the flood. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Our walls are *thinly* man'd; our best men slain:
The rest, an heedless number, spent with watching. *Dryden.*

THINNESS. *n. f.* [from *thin*.] exility; tenuity.
1. The contrary to thickness; exility; tenuity.
Tinkling is most in the soles, arm-holes and sides, because of the *thinness* of the skin. *Bacon.*

2. No breach, but an expansion,
Like gold to airy *thinness* beat. *Donne.*

Transparent subtilances, as glass, water, air, &c. when made very thin by being blown into bubbles, or otherwise formed into plates, do exhibit various colours according to their various *thinness*, although at a greater thickness they appear very clear and colourless. *Newton's Opticks.*

Such depend upon a strong projectile motion of the blood, and too great *thinness* and delicacy of the vessels. *Arbutnot.*

2. Paucity; scarcity.
The buzzard
Invites the feather'd Nimrods of his race,
To hide the *thinness* of their flock from sight,
And all together make a seeming goodly flight. *Dryden.*

In country villages pope Leo the seventh indulged a practice through the *thinness* of the inhabitants, which opened a way for pluralities. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. Rareness; not spissitude.
Those pleasures that spring from honour the mind can nauseate, and quickly feel the *thinness* of a popular breath. *South.*

THIRD. *adj.* [*dridda*, Saxon.] The first after the second; the ordinal of three.
This is the *third* time: I hope good luck lies in odd numbers. *Shakspeare.*

THIRD. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
1. The third part.
To thee and thine hereditary ever,
Remain this ample *third* of our fair kingdom. *Shakspeare.*

Men of their broken debtors take a *third*,
A sixth, a tenth, letting them thrive again. *Shakspeare.*

The Protestant subjects of the abbey make up a *third* of its people. *Addison.*

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No sentence can stand that is not confirmed by two *thirds* of the council. *Addison.*

Such clamours are like the feigned quarrels of combined cheats, to delude some *third* person. *Deacy of Piety.*

2. The sixtieth part of a second.
Divide the natural day into twenty-four equal parts, an hour into sixty minutes, a minute into sixty seconds, a second into sixty *thirds*. *Haller on Time.*

THIRDBOROUGH. *n. f.* [*third* and *borough*.] An under-confluent.

THIRDLY. *adv.* [from *third*.] In the third place.
First, metals are more durable than plants; secondly, they are more solid; *thirdly*, they are wholly subterranean. *Bacon.*

To THIRL. *v. a.* [*thirlan*, Sax.] To pierce; to perforate. *Angl.*

THIRST. *n. f.* [*dryste*, Saxon; *derst*, Dutch.]
1. The pain suffered for want of drink; want of drink.
But fearless they persevere, nor can the flood
Quench their dire *thirst*; alas! they thirst for blood. *Dent.*

Thus accus'd,
In midst of water I complain of *thirst*. *Dryden.*

Thirst and hunger denote the state of spittle and liquor of the stomach. *Thirst* is the sign of an acrimony commonly alkalescent or mutiatick. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Eagerness; vehement desire.
Not hope of praise, nor *thirst* of worldly good,
Enticed us to follow this emprise. *Fairfax, b. ii.*

Thou hast ally'd the *thirst* I had of knowledge. *Milton.*

Say is't thy bounty, or thy *thirst* of praise. *Granville.*

This is an active and ardent *thirst* after happiness, or after a full, beautifying object. *Chrys.*

3. Draught.
The rapid current, through veins
Of porous earth with kindly *thirst* up drawn,
Rose a fresh fountain. *Milton.*

To THIRST. *v. n.* [*dryste*, Saxon; *dersten*, Dutch.]
1. To feel want of drink; to be thirsty or athirst.
They shall not hunger nor *thirst*. *Iza. xlix. 10.*

The people *thirsted* there for water. *Exod. xvii. 3.*

They as they *thirsted* scoop the brimming stream. *Abbt.*

2. To have a vehement desire for any thing.
They knew how the ungodly were tormented, *thirsting* in another manner than the just. *Wisd. xi. 9.*

My soul *thirsteth* for the living God. *Psal. xlii. 2.*

Till a man hungers and *thirsts* after righteousness, till he feels an uneasiness in the want of it, his will will not be determined to any action in pursuit of this confessed, greater good. *Locke.*

But furious *thirsting* thus for gore,
The sons of men shall ne'er approach thy shore. *Pope.*

To THIRST. *v. a.* To want to drink.
Untam'd and fierce the tyger still remains:
For the kind gifts of water and of food,
He seeks his keeper's flesh, and *thirsts* his blood. *Prior.*

THIRSTINESS. *n. f.* [from *thirst*.] The state of being thirsty.
Next they will want a sucking and soaking *thirstiness*, or a fiery appetite to drink in the line. *Watson.*

THIRSTY. *adj.* [*dryste*, Saxon.]
1. Suffering want of drink; pained for want of drink.
Thy brother's blood the *thirsty* earth hath drank,
Branch'd with the steely point of Clifford's lance. *Shakspeare.*

Give me a little water to drink, for I am *thirsty*. *Judg. iv.*

Unworthy was thy fate,
To fall beneath a bale assassin's stab,
Whom all the *thirsty* instruments of death
Had in the field of battle fought in vain. *Rever.*

2. Possessed with any vehement desire: as, blood *thirsty*.
THIRTEEN. *adj.* [*dreotene*, Saxon.] Ten and three.
Speaking at the one end, I heard it return the voice *thirteen* times. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N^o. 249.*

THIRTEENTH. *adj.* [from *thirteen*; *dreoteoda*, Saxon.] The third after the tenth.
The *thirteenth* part difference bringeth the business but to such a pass, that every woman may have an husband. *Granv.*

THIRTIETH. *adj.* [from *thirty*; *drategoða*, Saxon.] The tenth three told; the ordinal of thirty.
Henry shall espouse the lady Margaret ere the *thirtieth* of May next ensuing. *Shakspeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*

A *thirtieth* part of the sun's revolution.
More will wonder at so short an age,
To find a blank beyond the *thirtieth* page. *Dryden.*

THIRTY. *adj.* [*dreotig*, Saxon.] Thrice ten.
I have slept fifteen years.
—Ay, and the time seems *thirty* unto me. *Shakspeare.*

The Claudian aqueduct ran *thirty-eight* miles. *Addison.*

THIS, pronoun. [*dis*, Saxon.]
1. That which is present; what is now mentioned.
Bardolph and Nim had more valour than *this*, yet they were both hang'd; and so would this be, if he durst flout *Skew.*

Come a little nearer *this* way.
Within *this* three mile may you see it coming;
I lay a moving grove. *Shakspeare. Macbeth.*

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